

The Sun

FOR 1888.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1888.

A Programme From the West.

The successive stages of an irresistible progress of Western Democracy leaders are projected in a single lesson of our latest and entertaining contemporary, the *Courier-Journal*.

First comes a contest with the President himself, terminating in this manner:

"Mr. Cleveland's personal views in favor of one term will have to give way to the united demand of the party."

Having conquered Mr. CLEVELAND's prejudice against renominations, these politicians will then capture the convention:

"Mr. Cleveland will be nominated, though Gov. Rns should have a solid delegation from New York."

Thus, neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor even the Democracy of the Empire State will avail to prevent the President's renomination.

To the political observer there would remain only one element of serious doubt regarding final triumph—the uncertainty as to New York's electoral vote. Even that is provided for in the sanguine calculations of the statesmen who in their mind's eye have already brought the Democracy to the crucial test. The *Courier-Journal* finally says:

"Mr. Cleveland will be elected, though New York should go for Blaine."

These would be highly interesting feats. The complete political nullification, first of Mr. CLEVELAND's sentiments, then of the wishes of the New York Democrats, and finally of the Empire State's vote, is a conception of startling assurance and great originality, considering how politics have been running for twenty years past; but Col. WATKINSON's confidence is rarely below his courage, and that is unwavering.

We would call attention to the probability that each succeeding one of these proposed achievements will be more difficult than the last. The general idea seems to be that Mr. CLEVELAND would readily resign his own predilections against a second term.

The second feat, that of nominating a candidate contrary to the advice of New York, may prove more difficult, but it was performed only eight years ago. Gen. HANCOCK was nominated, although New York pronounced for SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

But the third trick has not been done for twenty years. Gen. HANCOCK was beaten by failing to carry New York. In 1854 the Republicans hoped to pull through even without those celebrated thirty-six votes, but it wouldn't work and he was beaten too.

Col. WATKINSON therefore proposes again, as it has been proposed before, to carry the national battle ground to the Northwest and knock New York out from her distinction as the arbiter of Presidential elections. This is a characteristic plan, and we hear it with deep attention; but that is but languid indifference compared to the burning interest with which the public would regard the Democratic struggle in case it should once reach the crisis beyond which Col. WATKINSON is so confident of his ability to carry it successfully.

Breaking Up of the United Labor Party.

About the only event of importance in local political circles last week was the starting on different roads of two former friends and allies, EDWARD MCGILLYN and HENRY GEORGE. The statement made by the former at Fythonsburg, Md., on Saturday night to the effect that Henry George would not consent to have to travel his own way politically if he persisted in his free trade ideas, was the overt declaration of hostilities which have for some time been fermenting. While the Labor party does not at this time cut a very large figure in either city or State affairs, the possible closeness of the Presidential election, of the State contest, and of the city fight make every factor of the city vote important; and disagreements and divisions, which at other times would not receive more than passing notice, are now quite potent in shaping the course of parties; and perhaps they may prove to be not without effect in guiding the choice of candidates.

Democratic success in the State of New York becomes always more certain and more sure as the menace of a separate Labor movement of uncertain dimensions declines. It is therefore well to trace the probable results of a disagreement which is not of a personal, but rather of a political character.

The breach which has occurred in the ranks of the United Labor party during the week is the second which marks the history of that political organization since its formal establishment on Sept. 23, 1886. The first break in the party which rolled up 68,119 votes for HENRY GEORGE for Mayor, occurred in August last at the State Convention held in Syracuse. It turned out that the admission of delegates from Districts 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 of the city of New York, but really on the question of socialism, the great bulk of the German workingmen who joined the labor movement have less regard for the theories of GEORGE than for the teachings of LAMARQUE, MARX, and GAYLORD on the subject of State control of all industries and employments. In the movement to refuse admission to the Convention to the delegates from the five German districts, HENRY GEORGE was prominent. It is practically conceded now that in the stand he then took he made a political blunder. Instead of antagonizing the German Socialists, who do not number more than 15,000 voters in the whole State and whose support of a party is always an element of weakness to it, he contrived, without properly intending it, to antagonize the whole German industrial population of the State, amounting to 100,000 voters. As a consequence of this the Socialists put up their own State ticket, which received 7,428 votes, while the non-so-

cialist Germans voted for FRANK COOK for Secretary of State, and thus more than supplied the gap in the Democratic ranks caused by GEORGE's vote of 70,065. Cook's plurality over GRANT was 17,077.

In the city of New York GEORGE's vote shrank from 68,110 to 57,477. The loss was heaviest in the German districts. These are the three strongest of them:

Assembly District.	GEORGE, 1886.	GEORGE, 1887.
10.....	2,967	1,124
11.....	2,967	1,124
14.....	1,175	1,165
Total.....	7,109	3,413

The falling off in these three districts is all but 85 per cent. Assembly districts 18, 19, and 21 have a very small proportion of German voters. In these the result was as follows:

Assembly District.	GEORGE, 1886.	GEORGE, 1887.
18.....	3,224	2,530
19.....	850	249
21.....	7,308	6,820

The falling off in these was at the rate of 80 per cent., not 65 per cent. A decline of 80 per cent. below 1886 would still have left HENRY GEORGE 50,000 in the city, and 126,000 in the whole State, giving the United Labor people the balance of power in New York in 1888. As it turned out, the Democrats did better in the State in 1887 with a Labor ticket in the field, than they did in either 1883, 1884, 1885, or 1886.

The present crisis in the affairs of the United Labor party turns on the question of protection and free trade, and has culminated in an estrangement between HENRY GEORGE and EDWARD MCGILLYN, for some time regarded as twin brothers in municipal politics. Dr. MCGILLYN has joined his fortunes to those of VICTOR WILDER and GARNETT HANSEN, who want a straight-out national ticket, while HENRY GEORGE opposes any competition with CLEVELAND, and advocates free trade as a cardinal first principle in his theory of land taxation. Judge MAGUIRE, who is the land tax jurist of the United Labor party, summarizes the situation from a HENRY GEORGE point of view. He opposes a national ticket for three reasons:

"1. Lack of money to carry the campaign.

"2. Lack of voters willing to throw away their franchise in a national contest by support of a hopeless minority candidate.

"3. Present on a national campaign on a single tax platform, ignoring the tariff question, as some of our ablest and most zealous leaders propose, would practically be to enter the campaign without any platform at all, for, as has already been said, the single tax is common to all parties, and is a general idea individually, if not, then, as we enter the national campaign without taking up the tariff question? Indeed, I do not see how we can consistently stand for popular support except as we stand for a single tax."

As the latter proceeding is quite out of the question, Judge MAGUIRE concurs with HENRY GEORGE in advising that no national ticket should be run. From the publication of this determination dates the second breach in the United Labor party.

While a vote of less than 38,000 in this city does not give large promise of future political importance, the fact that out of a total of 1,171,263 votes cast in New York at the last Presidential election, the winning candidate, CLEVELAND, had a plurality of only 1,047, and was in a minority of 42,000, shows that in the event of a close national contest the number of Labor votes cast in the State for HENRY GEORGE last year would be important, and might, in fact, determine the result. It is not easy to see just how much the GEORGE party will hold nine months hence of its following of last November, but it is clear that if HENRY GEORGE adheres to the policy of not running a national candidate his party will be entirely disrupted.

Everything considered, it is probable that the Labor party has in the city of New York a following to-day of from fifteen to eighteen thousand voters who in an ordinary State canvass would support the nominee of their own party. Should, however, the supercilious leaders of the party succeed in compelling HENRY GEORGE, it is extremely doubtful if they could poll half this strength for a national Presidential candidate; and the consequence would be that the votes so lost to the Presidential ticket would be sacrificed in the State contest also, and all chance of securing local recruits enough to duplicate the success of the municipal canvass of 1886 would have to be abandoned.

Whatever may be thought of HENRY GEORGE as a political leader, he is certainly not lacking in original ideas. Conspicuously wrong in the expediency of the position which he assumed toward the German workingmen, he is conspicuously right in his attitude regarding a Presidential nomination for the Labor party if the interest of the organization of which he used to be the mouthpiece are regarded solely. But the present indications are that the more zealous and less experienced members of the GEORGE party will from this time forth dominate its councils, and will insist on the nomination of a full ticket and thereby work the destruction of the whole fabric—a state of affairs which Democrats will not very seriously deplore, but which, acting against the Labor party, they would not probably be able to bring about so easily. For a united Labor party the GEORGE people have proved to be the least united, most factious, and most disruptive organization during the brief period of their now cooling existence, that ever engaged the attention and challenged the notice of thoughtful men.

A Bridge Across the Oxus.

Two weeks ago last Wednesday the first train of cars crossed the long bridge in Russian Central Asia. This structure, which is nearly a third of a mile longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, including approaches, spans a classic river, of which very little was known thirty years ago, except through the writings of the old historians, who described the exploits of ALEXANDER and TAMARCAN. The man who ten years ago had predicted that to-day train rails would stretch over wide deserts and the upper course of the famous Oxus, which had been reached in modern times by only three or four disguised white men, would have been looked upon as a visionary enthusiast.

The road bed has been graded for nearly the entire distance between the Oxus and Samarqand, and with the completion of the bridge, the work of laying the track will rapidly proceed. Within the next three months it is expected that the trans-Caspian railroad will be completed to Samarqand and trains running from the Caspian Sea to the capital of the great Mongol conqueror.

This road is remarkable not only because it pushes far into inner Asia, but also because some unique problems in railroad construction have been solved by its successful progress. Many engineers said a railroad could not be maintained through the shifting sands of the Kara-Kum desert. But Gen. ANZENKOFF, by covering parts of his roadway with clay, by placing in its embankments layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by outwelling along parts of the route many thousands of desert plants whose roots retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road level without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from mountains that skirt the edge of the desert, while artesian wells are the source of supply between Merv and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel,

and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotives and to heat the sixty railroad stations along the way.

Russia may indeed be proud of the success, now well assured, of her unique and astonishing experiment in railroad building.

Our Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is successful—a contrivance to spend annually \$20,000 of the public money among nine salaried officials, and also in acquiring and imparting worthless knowledge to the farmers of New York. As a practical means for improving the agriculture of this State, it is a transparent fraud. Think of this! The Geneva scientists spent a part of February, 1887, in feeding whole corn to a cow. With spectators on their noses, they watched the dejections for kernels that had passed unchanged through the digestive organs. They found twenty-five. These they dried and placed in a germinating apparatus. Thirteen, or fifty-two per cent., of them, germinated! They threw off their spectacles and fell on each other's necks in joy over this invaluable discovery, this priceless contribution to New York agriculture. But February did not suffice these enthusiastic agriculturists. They did the same thing that over in March, kernels of a pot of earth in a greenhouse, and left from March 21 to April 13. Alas! all rotted; none germinated. But there was a compensatory experiment parallel with this deplorable failure. Thirty kernels of that cow's undigested corn were mixed with her fresh dung, placed in the greenhouse and breathlessly watched. The calendar of April, 1887, is for all time enriched by the Geneva record of the germination of 70 per cent. among these kernels!

This amazing tomfoolery, with other equally valuable, at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, cost the taxpayers of this State \$19,428. In the disgust inspired by this waste of hard-earned money, lessened by these experimental nineties, pompously printing in a big and very costly book, for the education of the farmers of New York, that "where weeds are allowed to grow freely, crops may be absolutely destroyed;" that "there is a constancy of character in wild dandelion that deserves scientific observation through several seasons;" that "the root-pruning of young corn plants will diminish the product of merchantable corn;" that "the ill effect of weeds is largely due to their robbing the crop of proper moisture through their draughts on the soil;" that "untinned rows of onions produce the greatest weight of bulbs, and thinned rows the largest bulbs;" that "certain weeds are very obnoxious, and when once established are with difficulty eradicated, such as Canada thistle, quack grass, milk weed, burdock, and ox-eyed daisy;" that "the indications are that the soil becomes stocked with water during the colder part of the year, and pays it out during the summer and autumn;" that "quantity of albuminoid consumed has a stronger relation to the milk yield than has the nutritive ratio;" and so on and on through hundreds of pages of evidence of the unlimited capability of human silliness!

It challenges belief that these teachers of scientific agriculture kept tables of experimental feeding of calves to prove among other things that when left to "ad libitum feeding" animals select the food they like best! They actually did this.

The Geneva Agricultural Station is not designated and maintained as an asylum for lunatics or idiots. Yet its managers have perseveringly kept a record of sunshine, taking observations four times a day; and they have carefully tabulated and annually printed this precious record in aid of New York agriculture. They actually made and tabulated these sunshine observations, without the break of a day, from May 4, 1885, to Sept. 5, 1887, when they were discontinued because found to be untrustworthy!

How can this experimental station's record of the readings of a thermometer stuck in the ground, to measure its temperature, aid a Hessian county farmer to make crops? How can experiments to determine "if the rate of absorption by the soil is in proportion to its dryness," be made useful to an Ontario farmer? For an entire year, the ridiculous pretenses of this Agricultural Experiment Station soaked bricks and afterward weighed them, and then did some other things to them, and contrived machines which they buried under a stable there to absorb, and record their absorption. And they watched and measured the water in the station's well, and kept beautiful records of all these scientific monkeyshines. With what result, oh farmers of Chautauque county? 'Tis thus reported to the Legislature:

"A rainfall of 1.4 inches per month during the colder season, and a total of 14.4 inches per year, sufficient to raise the water level three-fourths of an inch a day during the whole period; while despite a rainfall of double that amount during the remainder of the year, the water level was not raised more than that the water level lowered at an equal rate per day!"

Nine octavo pages of the annual report of the manager of this Agricultural Experiment Station are given to a special study of the potato scab. What is the conclusion of a year's experimenting with smooth seed and scabby seed, with much microscoping, and the inevitable tabulation that is the token and proof of high science? It is "that a continuous growth from the time of first vegetation, until the tubers are fully matured, appears to be the condition least favorable to the production of scabby tubers." Can the Geneva donkeys tell the farmers of Washington county how to secure a continuous growth of their potato roots?

Thousands of farmers in the State of New York have sat on the floors in the bays of their barns, and selected seed for the sowing of their wheat and oat fields, by throwing handfuls of the grain with practised skill lengthwise of the bay. The light grains fell short, the full and plump ones struck the closed doors. These were begged for seed. Inevitably the wisecracks at Geneva report to the Legislature, as an original discovery, the wisdom of planting selected seed. They carefully picked out a thousand grains of the smallest oats and a thousand grains of the largest, weighed them, planted them apart, opened an account with them in a book, harvested them, weighed the crops, and tabulated the results, namely, that the large seed vegetated quicker and grew faster, than the small, and yielded more grain and more straw—an old and simple truth, in the possession of every farmer in the State.

But we tire of instancing the childlessness and worthlessness of this Agricultural Experiment Station, and turn with relief to the managers' honest confession of its worthlessness. A large portion of their pretentious report is given to the subject of butter, in which experiment and analytical chemistry are exhausted, and the whole thing finally surrendered, in the despairing utterance of the station chemist: "I believe that the first and most essential requisite in the manufacture of butter is butterfat. For generations this has been the common knowledge of the dairy maids of the State. Why should a portion of \$20,000 a year be thrown away in publishing it in a legislative document as a new and surprising discovery? Again, the manager blurts out the confession:

"That 'little or nothing has been gained in the direction of manual questions of a general nature relating to the growing of corn.' Again, he says: 'These trials demonstrate the utter unreliability of experimental work.' Again, he says: 'I must freely acknowledge that I have received much work which has not been omitted.' Again, he confesses: 'Too much of our experimental work has been of little service, on account of our not understanding sufficiently well the fundamental conditions under which growth and development take place.' Yes, this Agricultural Experiment Station is a fraud through and through. It is a confessed fraud. The self-respecting farmers of New York, for whose alleged benefit the thing was lobbied through the Legislature, should insist on its immediate abolishment. No reason can be given for its existence better than that for carrying four Washington women, designated as "in charge of horses and carts," on the pay roll of the State Treasury, which has not progressed further than a hole in the ground surrounded by a high fence. These dishonest darlings simply live on the public, giving nothing in return for their living. The Geneva agricultural humbugs live on the State, giving nothing in return for their living.

The Decline of Paganism.

We may see on any map showing the distribution of religions, that the area within which purely pagan forms of worship still predominate is much larger than any of the areas in which other systems of religion prevail. We find, however, that this is so only because the vast but very sparsely settled northern portions of Siberia and North America are in the main inhabited by pagan peoples. A little study will show that, except in the case of the Eskimo, a few considerable tribes in South America, pure paganism, by which we mean rude and wholly uncivilized idolatry, now predominate in no densely populated parts of the world. We may notice also on our map bands of color in these pagan areas, indicating that other forms of religion are making headway there, and if we compare the map with those of earlier date, we will see that these bands have been augmenting in number and size, indicating the tendencies that justify the belief, now widely entertained, that the downfall of paganism in every part of the earth is only a question of time.

Many agencies and influences are contributing to this result. Any man, be he missionary, civilizer, or trader, who destroys the faith of the savage African in the power of his medicine man, or in the efficacy of his fetish, overthrow the foundation on which his flimsy religious structure rests. Physicians all over the heathen world help to undermine paganism by showing that their healing art is more efficacious than the invocations and mummeries of the fetish-maker. Governments are stepping in to destroy superstition, and to put an end to the bloody rites of idolatry. England is stamping out on the lower Niger the custom of offering up human sacrifices for the sins of the people. Wherever its influence reaches, the Congo State is endeavoring to stop the poison ordeal prescribed by fetish men for the detection of witches, and is treating as murder the butchery of slaves to be the comrades of the fetich masters in the other world. On Borneo, Paganism is a spot, regarded probably for ages as a "fetich," with no native dare approach for fear of incurring the fatal ill will of the spirits. Two months ago the Governor of the Congo State received the nine chiefs of Borneo on this very spot. "The incident," says *Le Mouvement Geographique*, "will, it is believed, put an end to the superstition."

The whole of Borneo, the second largest island in the world, is now under European domination, and the terrible custom of head hunting, abolished through European influence in scores of smaller islands, is falling into desuetude in the great region where it has chiefly flourished. The British North Borneo Company treats head hunting as murder and hangs the offenders. The six years' experience of this company, says one of its agents, shows that some of the most important tribes have abandoned many barbarous and idolatrous customs. It is a noteworthy fact in the history of white enterprises in Borneo and in many other lands, that the more hostile and savage a tribe may be in its benighted condition, the more faithful and friendly it becomes after yielding to better influences.

There is an old saying that "all Africa dances when night comes." Wherever paganism reigns in the Dark Continent, the ever-recurring carnival by the light of the moon or a bonfire is the chief amusement of life. But in wide areas the noisy pleasures of the nocturnal orgy are no longer witnessed. Throughout the broad Soudan, black and white, from sea to sea, 60,000 blacks who now sleep at nightfall, not to dance like their fathers, but to study the language of MOHAMMED and hear the Koran read in the village mosques. The beating of the tam-tam and the noise of revelry, so dear to every savage African, cease wherever Islam advances, and the hum of the school room replaces the sounds of rude festivity. Desirable as it is that the tenets of the Prophet should make way for the more perfect teachings of Christianity, it is still a great blessing to many millions in Africa that through the impulse which Islam has given them they have reached a condition far preferable to the savagery of their fathers.

Among the hundreds of islands that dot the Western Pacific, Christianity is winning an undoubted ascendancy over the native religions. It is a noteworthy fact that here, as in some other portions of the world, paganism is dying out, partly because its adherents, unable to live in the presence of the stronger races, are rapidly perishing. On the borders of the northern ice zone, signal triumphs have been won for Christianity. The entire tribe of Tukuh Indians on the lower Mackenzie River are converts of the missionaries, and 6,000 people there profess the new faith that white philanthropists have brought them. Practically all the Eskimos of Greenland have been evangelized, except the handful of isolated Smith Sound natives and the few hundreds of East Coast aborigines who are cut off from the world by an almost impassable ice barrier.

Thus in every corner of the earth a variety of influences are destroying paganism, and though Christianity is not everywhere taking the place of savage superstition, all the pagan world is gradually accepting systems of religion that possess some elements of progress and tend to benefit and uplift the most debased and unfortunate races.

A New Name for a Church.

In 1867 the name of the Dutch Reformed Church was changed by its General Synod to the Reformed Church, on the ground that the foreign designation of Dutch repelled many people from its communion. The name had been retained since the days when New York was a Dutch settlement, and up to the beginning of this century it was an entirely appropriate, for until then the Dutch language was commonly used by the pulpits of the denomination; but of course, it has lost all such peculiar significance.

There is also, it seems, some discussion among its members as to the propriety of changing the designation of another religious communion—the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the similar ground that the name of a foreign race ought not to be applied to a church in this country.

It is contended also by one of the colored writers on the subject, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, that the title is objectionable because it involves the recognition of a class distinction intolerable in this republic, and especially so since the emancipation of the negro and their admission to citizenship.

The colored Methodists, known by that name, under the leadership of RICHARD ALLEN, afterward made Bishop, separated from the parent church in 1816, because of discriminations from which they suffered then on account of their race and enslaved condition. There are two other distinct bodies of colored Methodists, the Zion African and the Colored Methodist Churches, but the first of the three has the membership nearly equal to that of the two others combined, and it seems to include the more intelligent of the race, the very creditable quarterly magazine supported by the colored people coming from its publishing house in Philadelphia.

The name which Mr. ARMSTRONG would substitute for African in its designation is Allen, after the founder of the Church. By such a change, he argues, a deserved monument would be raised to Bishop ALLEN, and the Church would have a name under which "all races and people and kindred and tongues could unite." For he very truly contends that the negroes themselves are doing their best to keep up the color line by insisting on religious separation from the rest of the people.

This absolute ban of race discrimination in the Church of Christ, he declares, "should be banished from Christianity forever," and he looks forward to the time when not merely the different families of white and colored Methodists shall be brought together in one household, but even to the "general amalgamation of all Protestant denominations," a result regarding which other Protestants are not so confident.

He finds precedents for the adoption of the name of the Allen Methodist Episcopal Church in the cases of the Lutherans and the Wesleyans; but very strong arguments might be made against the propriety of giving the name of a man to a church, as favoring of a spirit suggestive of idolatry, and therefore more objectionable even than the name of a race. Neither is it reasonable to suppose that a mere change of designation will obliterate the color line in religion, as he so confidently expects, and bring it to pass that congregations will be "presided over indiscriminately by white and black ministers." This color line exists, not because the white people drive the colored out of their churches, but because the colored people themselves prefer to be apart and under ministers of their own race. This tendency to separation, not only in churches, but in all their social relations, seems also to have been strengthened in the negroes since emancipation, so that the indications are that the African type will become more deeded in this country than ever.

But it is probable that the question of such a change of name will agitate the next year's annual conference of the African Methodist Church, though we cannot agree with Mr. ARMSTRONG that it is the "most important and vital question" which could come before a body which undertakes to legislate with reference to the eternal welfare of a quarter of a million of colored people. It is not what you are called, Brother ARMSTRONG, but what you are in very truth, that is the vital matter.

Ohio's Palace of Truth.

It is written on the slate of the Ohio expert politician that Gov. J. BENSON FORAKER shall present the name of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN in the next Republican Convention.

With a voice like the sound of many waters will FORAKER perform the job. And there will be few in the Convention, and nobody from Ohio, who will not understand that neither Ohio nor FORAKER wants SHERMAN nominated.

Mr. SHERMAN remembers how GARFIELD devoted his life in 1880, and how FORAKER played him double in 1884. The thirty friendships and the steady selfishness of the Ohio Republican politician are perfectly well known to the Man of Mansfield, himself one of the shiftest to others and the most faithful to himself.

If the Chicago Convention hall could become next summer a Palace of Truth after the poet's idea, how pleasant would it be to hear SHERMAN and FORAKER giving each his real opinion of the other!

This is Brother SHERMAN's last chance. If, by a triumph of intrigue and the will of Mr. BLAINE, the hero of the coffee-sack breeches should walk off with the prize, Mr. SHERMAN might find it in his mind to sulk and skulk, even more sullenly than the frigid Edmunds did in 1884.

650 Miles.

The record for six days' walking matches has been broken, but by a little only. To look at ALBERT, who has it now, and to look at FITZGERALD, who had it before, one would think that the little man would have left the big one much further behind. In feats of great endurance moderate size is always regarded as a desirable element. The most enduring horses for long distances are said to be the Arabs, which average considerably less than fifteen hands high. Yet FITZGERALD, a clumsy hundred-and-eighty pounder, an awkward, laboring gait, is surpassed by the trim, small, but easy walker by comparatively few miles.

It was like watching a sixteen-hand horse against a fifteen-hand horse for a long tramp. Every horseman would prefer a little one, all things being equal, and the fact that they are nearly so in this race shows that FITZGERALD is really a superior machine, barring his size and gait, to ALBERT.

But when we get a man of ALBERT's size and style with FITZGERALD's physical ability, if men persist in trying these races, it will not be long before the record will stand at six hundred and fifty miles.

The Fight of the Mugwumps, Free Traders, and CLEVELAND Republicans against DAVID BENNETT HILL is becoming exceedingly lively.

It even attracts the attention of outsiders. A large crop of slanders and lies may be expected, and some have been served up already; but as yet the Governor hasn't been hit.

The salvation of the negro is a division of his vote—*Negro America*.

But if the great mass of the negroes think alike, they will all wish to vote one way, and nobody should require them to vote against their convictions.

Perhaps a better statement of the problem would be to say that the salvation of the negro is education, industry, thrift, and elevation into a better condition of life. This will naturally be followed by that division of opinion which is consequent upon increased power of knowing and thinking; and to this end the first necessity is education and wealth.

Col. E. T. Wood, who has just returned from a visit to the West, and who has been very successful in his efforts to secure the negro vote in this city, and particularly in the South, reports that among prominent Democrats in that city, and particularly in the South, the David Bennett Hill boom is very strong.

THE ABRAHAM MYSTERY.

The Mystery of Abraham and All Babas Sealed at Last—They Were Genuine Arabian Tales, and Not the Work of Galland.

From the London Daily Press.

A famous literary problem, which has puzzled generations of scholars has just been solved, or partially solved. Ever since the great Orientalist, Galland, published his "Arabian Nights," the world has been divided into two camps, the one holding that the stories which he translated were the work of a great Arabian author, and the other holding that they were the work of a Frenchman, Galland, who had stolen them from the East.

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The name which Mr. ARMSTRONG would substitute for African in its designation is Allen, after the founder of the Church. By such a change, he argues, a deserved monument would be raised to Bishop ALLEN, and the Church would have a name under which "all races and people and kindred and tongues could unite." For he very truly contends that the negroes themselves are doing their best to keep up the color line by insisting on religious separation from the rest of the people.

This absolute ban of race discrimination in the Church of Christ, he declares, "should be banished from Christianity forever," and he looks forward to the time when not merely the different families of white and colored Methodists shall be brought together in one household, but even to the "general amalgamation of all Protestant denominations," a result regarding which other Protestants are not so confident.

He finds precedents for the adoption of the name of the Allen Methodist Episcopal Church in the cases of the Lutherans and the Wesleyans; but very strong arguments might be made against the propriety of giving the name of a man to a church, as favoring of a spirit suggestive of idolatry, and therefore more objectionable even than the name of a race. Neither is it reasonable to suppose that a mere change of designation will obliterate the color line in religion, as he so confidently expects, and bring it to pass that congregations will be "presided over indiscriminately by white and black ministers." This color line exists, not because the white people drive the colored out of their churches, but because the colored people themselves prefer to be apart and under ministers of their own race. This tendency to separation, not only in churches, but in all their social relations, seems also to have been strengthened in the negroes since emancipation, so that the indications are that the African type will become more deeded in this country than ever.

But it is probable that the question of such a change of name will agitate the next year's annual conference of the African Methodist Church, though we cannot agree with Mr. ARMSTRONG that it is the "most important and vital question" which could come before a body which undertakes to legislate with reference to the eternal welfare of a quarter of a million of colored people. It is not what you are called, Brother ARMSTRONG, but what you are in very truth, that is the vital matter.

It is written on the slate of the Ohio expert politician that Gov. J. BENSON FORAKER shall present the name of the Hon